

**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR LOCALIZING Java™ JAR FILES****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application is related to the following application: U.S. Application Serial Number 09/848,170, filed 05/03/2001, titled "Method and System for Verifying Translation of Localized Messages for an Internationalized Application".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to an improved data processing system and, in particular, to a method and apparatus for a software program development tool. Still more particularly, the present invention provides a method and apparatus for generating internationalized versions of application programs.

2. Description of Related Art

Development of a commercial software application requires significant time and effort. Upon completion, most enterprises desire to generate the largest possible amount of sales for the application, and many enterprises attempt to sell their applications in foreign markets. In order to do so, each application must be adapted in several different manners for different markets, regions, or countries. For example, a US version of an application would require English menus and dollars for the default currency symbol,

while a French version of the application would require French menus and euros for the default currency symbol. Many tasks must be completed in order to localize an application for a particular locale. Dates, times, numbers, and currency values must be displayed in the customary format for the locale. In addition, the application must be able to operate with the local character encoding standard.

Adapting applications for local markets could entail costly and time-consuming modifications to the applications if not performed methodically. To facilitate the task of creating multiple versions of an application for international markets, many commercially available software development tools and runtime environments have been developed with the recognition that applications would need to be adapted to different human languages and other requirements prior to being sold in different regions or countries. The term "internationalization" is used to describe the process of enabling a software application to be used in multiple international markets.

A properly internationalized application comprises functionality that enables it to be used in multiple international markets with only a minimal amount of localization effort. For example, an operating system can allow a user to select locale parameters. Assuming that an application has been created while adhering to certain internationalization guidelines of the particular operating system, the presentation of information by the application can be dynamically adapted to the user's selected locale during runtime.

While certain localization tasks can be rather simple, other localization tasks require significant effort by the application developer. For example, each human language string that might be displayed to a user during the

execution of the application must be translated. Switching between languages can be facilitated by the operating system or some other configuration mechanism, but different sets of strings must have been generated and stored beforehand in order to be available to be retrieved at some later time based on a configuration parameter.

An application developer might use a translation program to expedite the task of translating the human language text strings, but both human translators and translation programs may not translate all of the strings correctly or intelligibly. To guard against translation errors, an application developer would generally incorporate translation verification procedures into the overall quality control and testing procedures that are applied to the application that is being developed.

Checking the appearance or correctness of certain application items, such as menus and help files, is rather straightforward, but verifying other items can be relatively difficult. In particular, each error or warning message that might appear during the operation of the application must be verified.

During translation verification testing, a pervasive problem entails operating the application that is being tested in such a manner to display each message so that it may be verified. It is especially difficult to force error messages to be displayed because it is often difficult to generate the operating conditions that would cause the application to display an error message.

Rather than embedding, i.e., hard-coding, human language text within the source code of an application, application text strings, including warning and error messages, are often congregated within certain types of files that are subsequently associated with the application

in the runtime environment, such as resource files. Hence, the translated strings that are required to localize an application may be located within one or more files, and these files can be viewed and edited using a typical editor by a person who is verifying the translated strings. If an erroneously translated string were to be found within one of these files, then the person performing the verification could merely edit the string to correct the error. On the other hand, a typical application could comprise thousands of strings and messages, and human scanning of one or more large text files can itself be an error-prone process such that the person performing the verification could easily miss errors within the file. Hence, it would be advantageous to have a software tool for facilitating translation verification of strings and messages that are used by a localized version of an application.

More specifically, the Java™ language and runtime environment has been widely used in application development and execution because of the efficiencies that are gained via Java's "write-once, run-anywhere" approach, and Java™ facilitates the congregation of localization resources via special classes called "resource bundles". By placing localizable elements within resource bundles, an application developer can separate user interface elements from locale-sensitive data, thereby simplifying the deployment of localized versions of applications.

Even though the localization of Java™ applications may have been simplified through the advent of resource bundles, the creation of localized versions of applications still requires some significant effort, and it may not be economically feasible to create localized versions for many languages and/or geographic regions, at least upon the initial release of an application. Moreover, a Java™

application may be easily transmitted or transported to a geographic region without being localized for the region. In other words, it is quite common to have a scenario in which a Java™ application is operated in a region in which it was not intended, particularly given the ease of disbursement of Java™ programs through the Internet and their execution on many different computing platforms.

Even if one has the desire to create a locale-sensitive version of a Java™ program, it may not be possible because the source files for the application may not be readily available. Java™ programs, especially applets, are commonly transmitted in the Java™ Archive (JAR) file format, which is a compressible, securable, file format that contains the bytecode class files and other files, e.g., image files, that are required to execute the program.

Therefore, it would be particularly advantageous to have a localization tool specifically for use in customizing Java™ JAR files.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 A method, a system, an apparatus, and a computer
program product are presented for facilitating the
customization, translation, or localization of messages,
strings, or other program resources to be used by a
locale-sensitive version of a Java™ program stored in a Java™
10 JAR file. After opening the JAR file, text strings within a
resource bundle for a first locale can be determined through
a particular process for inspecting the resource bundle. A
resource bundle for a second locale containing translated
versions of the text strings can be created through various
15 means and then stored into the modified JAR file.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, further objectives, and advantages thereof, will be best understood by reference to the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1A depicts a typical distributed data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 1B depicts a typical computer architecture that may be used within a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 2 is a block diagram depicting some of the logical components that may be used by a translation verification utility in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 depicts a typical source file containing application messages/text strings;

Figures 4A-4B depict a set of graphical user interface (GUI) windows in which a user may interact with the translation verification utility of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a flowchart depicting a process through which the translation verification utility enables a user to verify translated messages and strings within source files in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a block diagram depicting a Java™ resource bundle that is used to contain locale-sensitive text strings for a graphical user interface;

Figure 7 is a block diagram depicting an inspection utility that may be used in a process to create localized versions of a resource bundle in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

5 **Figures 8A-8B** are a pair of flowcharts depicting a process for localizing a resource bundle from a JAR file.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is directed to a system and a methodology for facilitating the creation of a localized Java™ JAR file. Java™ files and Java™ execution environments may be dispersed throughout a network. As background, a typical organization of hardware and software components
10 within a distributed data processing system is described prior to describing the present invention in more detail.

 With reference now to the figures, **Figure 1A** depicts a typical network of data processing systems, each of which may contain and/or operate the present invention. Distributed
15 data processing system **100** contains network **101**, which is a medium that may be used to provide communications links between various devices and computers connected together within distributed data processing system **100**. Network **101** may include permanent connections, such as wire or fiber
20 optic cables, or temporary connections made through telephone or wireless communications. In the depicted example, server **102** and server **103** are connected to network **101** along with storage unit **104**. In addition, clients **105-107** also are connected to network **101**. Clients **105-107** and servers
25 **102-103** may be represented by a variety of computing devices, such as mainframes, personal computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), etc. Distributed data processing system **100** may include additional servers, clients, routers, other devices, and peer-to-peer architectures that are not shown.

30 In the depicted example, distributed data processing system **100** may include the Internet with network **101** representing a worldwide collection of networks and gateways

that use various protocols to communicate with one another, such as Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP), Wireless Application Protocol (WAP), etc. Of course, distributed data processing system **100** may also include a number of different types of networks, such as, for example, an intranet, a local area network (LAN), or a wide area network (WAN). For example, server **102** directly supports client **109** and network **110**, which incorporates wireless communication links.

Network-enabled phone **111** connects to network **110** through wireless link **112**, and PDA **113** connects to network **110** through wireless link **114**. Phone **111** and PDA **113** can also directly transfer data between themselves across wireless link **115** using an appropriate technology, such as Bluetooth™ wireless technology, to create so-called personal-area networks (PAN) or personal ad-hoc networks. In a similar manner, PDA **113** can transfer data to PDA **107** via wireless communication link **116**.

The present invention could be implemented on a variety of hardware platforms; **Figure 1A** is intended as an example of a heterogeneous computing environment and not as an architectural limitation for the present invention.

With reference now to **Figure 1B**, a diagram depicts a typical computer architecture of a data processing system, such as those shown in **Figure 1A**, in which the present invention may be implemented. Data processing system **120** contains one or more central processing units (CPUs) **122** connected to internal system bus **123**, which interconnects random access memory (RAM) **124**, read-only memory **126**, and input/output adapter **128**, which supports various I/O

devices, such as printer **130**, disk units **132**, or other devices not shown, such as a audio output system, etc. System bus **123** also connects communication adapter **134** that provides access to communication link **136**. User interface
5 adapter **148** connects various user devices, such as keyboard **140** and mouse **142**, or other devices not shown, such as a touch screen, stylus, microphone, etc. Display adapter **144** connects system bus **123** to display device **146**.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that
10 the hardware in **Figure 1B** may vary depending on the system implementation. For example, the system may have one or more processors, including a digital signal processor (DSP) and other types of special purpose processors, and one or more types of volatile and non-volatile memory. Other
15 peripheral devices may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in **Figure 1B**. The depicted examples are not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention.

In addition to being able to be implemented on a
20 variety of hardware platforms, the present invention may be implemented in a variety of software environments. A typical operating system may be used to control program execution within each data processing system. For example, one device may run a Unix® operating system, while another
25 device contains a simple Java® runtime environment. A representative computer platform may include a browser, which is a well known software application for accessing hypertext documents in a variety of formats, such as graphic files, word processing files, Extensible Markup Language (XML),
30 Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), Handheld Device Markup Language (HDML), Wireless Markup Language (WML), and various other formats and types of files.

The present invention may be implemented on a variety of hardware and software platforms, as described above. More specifically, though, the present invention is directed to a system and a methodology for creating and deploying a localized Java™ JAR file. **Figures 2-5** depict a methodology for translation verification testing with respect to source files for an application program. However, the examples shown in **Figures 2-5** assume that one has access to source files in order to modify these source files during localization processes and/or translation processes. After these source files are eventually used to generate a Java™ Archive (JAR) file, the source files may no longer be available to one who desires to localize the Java™ application contained within the Java™ JAR file. Hence, the localization of a Java™ JAR file in accordance with the present invention is shown in more detail with respect to **Figures 7-8B**.

With reference now to **Figure 2**, a block diagram depicts some of the logical components that may be used by a translation verification utility. Translation verification utility **202** may contain source file manager **204** for interacting with source files **206** via a software configuration management (SCM) system **208**. In many application development environments, source files are often maintained within an SCM system. While initially developing source code modules and associated support files, such as resource files, a software engineer may locally edit and/or compile the source files and has the ability to add or delete files at will without regard to previous versions of those files. The translated messages or strings are stored within one or more source files, which may comprise a variety of file formats as required by a given application

development system or runtime environment. Therefore, a source file may be any type of file from which a translated message or string may be retrieved for use by an application. While it may be good programming design to separate application source code from runtime data, a source file may comprise a combination of programming language source code, resource data, e.g., translated messages/strings, etc.

Translated messages may be considered a subset of translated strings in which translated messages are considered a relatively long, informational, text string for informing the user of an error, a warning, or some other type of information item, while a translated string may be a relatively short text string for use as menu items, labels, window titles, or some other application-related user interface item. Hence, with respect to the present invention, the terms "messages" and "strings" may be used interchangeably.

At some point in time, the software engineer determines that the source files meet various predetermined requirements, i.e., the source files appear to perform processing tasks as required without error. The software engineer then submits the source files to the SCM system, which archives the source files and/or manages the source files after that point in time. In summary, the SCM system provides structure and discipline to the modification of source files while an application is being developed.

A separate test engineer may then compile the newly submitted source files with source files from other software engineers to determine whether an application as a whole meets various processing requirements. If processing errors or bugs are found, the test engineer may issue a discrepancy report via the SCM system, and the original software

engineer is notified to resolve the problem that is described within the discrepancy report.

In order to maintain the integrity of the overall application while it is being developed, the software engineer then retrieves a copy of the problematic source files via the SCM system, which controls and tracks the source files after their initial submission. The software engineer resolves the problem within the discrepancy report using the controlled copies of the source files, which probably requires modification of the source files. The software engineer then submits the modified copies of the source files to the SCM system. Using the newly modified source files, a test engineer may then rerun a test procedure to determine whether the prior problem within the discrepancy report has been resolved with respect to other source files from other software engineers. In this manner, the overall integrity of all of the source files that comprise the application that is being developed can be maintained.

In a similar manner, each source file that contains translated messages and strings can be managed by SCM system **208**. Before a translation verifier may view and possibly edit a source file, a copy of the source file is obtained via SCM system **208**, which may place a lock on the source file to indicate that the source file is already in use. During the verification process, the source file may be modified. After the translation verification is complete, a modified copy of the source file may be archived via SCM system **208**. Otherwise, if no modified copy is generated and the verifier has completed the verification process with respect to a particular source file, the translation

verification utility can notify SCM system **208** to release the lock on the source file.

Hence, translation verification utility **202** can interoperate with various SCM system or subsystems as required to manage the source files and maintain the integrity of the application as it is being developed. Source file manager component **204** interfaces with SCM system **208** to retrieve and store source files as necessary. Alternatively, if an application is being developed without the assistance of an SCM system, source file manager component **204** may directly retrieve, modify, and store files for translation verification utility **202** as necessary.

Source parser component **210** contains rules for parsing the source files that contain translated strings and messages to be verified. The source files may be formatted in a variety of ways, and the parser may scan, retrieve, and store information within the source files in an appropriate manner.

As noted above, an application typically does not contain hard-coded messages but instead gets the message during runtime in accordance with a locale parameter. For example, Java™ provides a mechanism for defining messages as key/value pairs within a "ResourceBundle" subclass, and an application developer can create a "ResourceBundle" for each language or locale that is supported by the application; at runtime, an appropriate method can be used to load the "ResourceBundle" for the current locale. In other words, Java™ facilitates the congregation of localization resources via special classes called resource bundles. Each message or string is associated with a key that serves as the message/string name, and the application retrieves a locale-dependent message or string using the

locale-independent message or string name. For a Java™ application, source parser **210** would support interfacing with "ResourceBundles" as required.

5 Source editor **212** obtains translated strings or messages in a sequential manner for presentation to a user who is performing the translation verification. Source editor **212** employs a graphical user interface that allows the user to edit message or other strings to correct erroneous translations.

10 Log manager **214** generates logging information that may be stored within log files **216**. As the translation verifier views and possibly edits the translated messages and strings, the translation verification utility may be optionally configured to track the actions of the user.
15 When a message or string is verified or edited, log manager **214** generates a record of the action and the identity of the user who has performed the action. If errors within the translated messages or strings are detected at some later time, then the logs may be checked to identify how or when
20 the erroneous message was incorrectly verified during the translation verification process. Log files **216** may optionally be incorporated as part of the controlled files associated with an application through SCM system **208**.

Translation verification utility **202** may use
25 configuration file **218** for storing configuration parameters that determine the manner in which the translation verification utility operates. Configuration file **218** may also contain user preference parameters.

With reference now to **Figure 3**, a typical source file
30 that contains application messages is shown. An example of a resource file or a resource bundle contains a set of messages and associated identifiers. Message **302** comprises

message key **304** and message text string **306**, which contains the word "date". For the given context of a calendar application, the word "date" could be correctly translated into a foreign language with the meaning "day on which an event occurs" but could also be incorrectly translated with the meaning "edible fruit of a palm tree". Message **308** comprises message key **310** and error text string **312**, which contains a variable string identified by the "%s" substring that allows a value for the substring to be dynamically provided during execution of the application. Comment **314** is associated with message **308** and provides further information about the particular message.

With reference now to **Figures 4A-4B**, a set of graphical user interface (GUI) windows depict a manner in which a user may interact with a translation verification utility.

Figure 4A shows window **402** for a translation verification utility. Tab **404** allows a user to select a subwindow that shows a listing of the content within the current source file that is being verified by a user. Label **406** provides the name of the current file, and content area **408** displays the actual content from the current source file. For example, message **410** is similar to message **308** shown in **Figure 3**. Tab **412** allows a user to select a subwindow that enables the user to edit the text strings and messages from a source file in a methodical, sequential manner, as described below with respect to **Figure 4B**.

Tab **414** allows a user to select a subwindow that enables the user to identify a set of source files to be used as input to the translation verification process. Referring again to **Figure 2**, translation verification utility **202** contains source file manager **204** for managing the source files. The user of the translation verification

utility may interface with a software configuration management system via a source file manager through the GUI presented by tab **414**. Alternatively, the user of the translation verification utility inputs and/or selects, through the GUI, files to be controlled directly by the source file manager.

Tab **416** allows a user to select a subwindow that enables the user to enter configuration parameters to be used by the translation verification utility. Specifically, in addition to other types of configuration parameters, a particular user may request to review only those files associated with localizing the application for a particular locale. For example, the user may request to review only those files that contain messages or strings that have been translated into French, whereas another user may review those files that contain messages or strings that have been translated into Arabic.

Referring to **Figure 4B**, window **402** is shown after a user has selected tab **412**. Label **418** again shows the name of the source file that is currently open. A source file contains a series or sequence of translated messages or text strings. Using its knowledge of the type and structure of the current source file, the translation verification utility steps through the message or text strings within the source file by displaying the translated messages or text strings in solitary manner. If more than one source file has been identified by the user, e.g., through the GUI presented by tab **414**, then the translation verification utility will open those files in an appropriate order for subsequent verification of their translated messages by the user.

Key name **420** is the key or identifier that is associated with the message that is currently being shown within message area **422**. The user of the translation verification utility can view the message, and if the message contains a translation error, the user can edit the

Message area **422** contains only one message or text string at a time. When another message or text string is retrieved from a source file, the newly retrieved item replaces the currently viewed item, thereby resetting the display to focus on the newly retrieved item. It should be noted that the retrieval or storage of text strings to the source file may be supplemented with the use of caches or other data structures such that retrieval or storage may be performed indirectly.

Comment text **424** is the comment text that is associated with the message within message area **422**. Depending on the structure of the message file, the source parser within the translation verification utility can retrieve a comment or other information that is associated with the message and display the associated information in a read-only manner. In this manner, the verifier is provided with context information that assists the verifier in a decision as to whether the message or other text string appears to have been translated correctly.

"LAST" button **426** allows the verifying user to return to the previously viewed text string or a text string that logically proceeds, in some manner, the currently viewed text string within a source file (or the previous source file if there are multiple source files being used). "NEXT" button **428** allows the verifying user to proceed to the translated message or text string that logically follows, in

some manner, the currently viewed text string within a source file (or the next source file if there are multiple source files being used). By using these buttons, the verifying user can step or "walk" through the translated messages or strings, which are displayed in a solitary manner in response to the user's requested actions; only one message or text string is displayed at a time to the user. When a user selects button **426**, button **428** or a similar type of control, the display that is presented by the translation verification utility changes such that the user can view a text string from the source file that is different from the text string that was being viewed prior to the user selecting the control; the switch between text strings is done automatically without further input from the user.

Alternatively, a variety of "movement" controls could be provided to the user to select a particular text string to be viewed. For example, the user could use a "VERIFIED" button to positively indicate that the translated text string has been verified; in this case, using the "LAST" or "NEXT" button may merely move the current focus to another translated text string without recording that the translated text string has been verified. This arrangement of controls would be useful for allowing the verifying user to scan translated messages without making a verification determination, thereby allowing the user to skip some messages that may require more effort. Other buttons could be provided to the user, such as a "SAVE" button or a "CANCEL" button, to allow the user to control whether or not changes to a text string should be saved after a user has made any changes to the text string with message area **422**.

As the messages or strings are shown to the user and possibly edited by the user, the translation verification

utility may log information concerning the identity of the verifying user, the date and time at which a translated string or file was verified, and whether the user modified a particular translated text string. In this manner, quality control may be performed to ensure that mistakes within the translation process and the translation verification process are minimized.

Other information associated with the source file or a particular text string could shown to the user. For example, the translation verification utility could display the number of messages that have been reviewed by the user from a particular source file and the number of messages that are left to be reviewed by the user within the source file. Assuming that the utility may be tracking the user's actions for logging purposes, as the user moves logically forward or backward through the source file, the translation verification utility could display an indicator to the user as to whether the user has previously viewed a particular message. These types of features could be especially beneficial during the development of a large application because the user may not review all messages in a single session but may require several sessions to review all of the translated messages for the application that is being developed. Moreover, multiple users could verify different sets of translated messages for an application.

Given that the review of the translated messages for an application under development might involve multiple users over multiple sessions, other review controls could be provided to allow the users to move through the messages according to the tracking/logging information that is generated by the translation verification utility. By scanning past logs, the utility could determine which messages have not yet been reviewed, either completely

unreviewed or partially unreviewed by a particular user, and the utility could then present those messages to the user. Hence, the review controls could include the ability for a verifying user to review subsets of messages within the source files that are associated with a particular application. Moreover, the utility could also determine whether or not all messages had been verified, thereby allowing a test engineer to determine whether or not the source files with the translated messages were ready for inclusion within a final, commercially-ready version of the application.

With reference now to **Figure 5**, a flowchart depicts a process through which the translation verification utility enables a user to verify translated messages and strings within source files. It should be noted that the process depicted in the flowchart in **Figure 5** assumes that the verifying user continues to move forward sequentially through the messages or text strings within the one or more source files; one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the translation verification utility would be able to move forward and backward through the items to be displayed to the user in a variety of manner as described above with respect to **Figure 4B**.

The process begins with a retrieval of a list of source files (step **502**). The list of one or more source files may be originated in a variety of ways: the list of source files could be selected or entered by the user; the translation verification utility could be configured to search for appropriate source files associated with a specified application; the translation verification utility could interface with a software configuration management system to obtain a list of source files; and/or some other equivalent

methodology for determining a set of files that are associated with a particular application.

5 A source file that is identified within the list of source files is retrieved (step **504**). A translated text string and any associated information, such as a comment and its key, are retrieved from the source file (step **506**) and displayed to the verifying user (step **508**). The user may edit the translated text string to correct an incorrectly translated string or message or may request to view the next message. A determination is made as to whether the user has requested to view the next message (step **510**); if not, then the translation verification utility cycles in a wait loop for the next user action.

15 If the user has requested to view the next message, then a determination is made as to whether the user has edited the translated text string (step **512**). If so, then the modified text string is saved into the source file or a copy of the source file, as appropriate (step **514**). If the user has not modified the text string, then the process does not save the modified text string. In either case, the translation verification utility could log the user's action, including an indication of whether the translated text string was edited, verified, skipped, etc. (step **516**).

25 A determination is then made as to whether there are more translated text strings to be verified within the current source file (step **518**). If so, then the process branches back to step **506** to obtain and process another translated text string. Otherwise, the process continues by determining whether there is another source file with translated text strings that have not yet been verified (step **520**). If so, then the process branches back to step

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504 to get another source file from the list of source files. Otherwise, the translation verification utility may save a log of the current session (step 522), if necessary or appropriate, and then archive or store any modified source files (step 524). The process of stepping through a set of translated text strings using a translation verification utility is then complete.

With reference now to **Figure 6**, a block diagram depicts a Java™ resource bundle that is used to contain locale-sensitive text strings for a graphical user interface. Window 600 is a simple dialog box with a user-action confirmation message and two buttons, "OK" button 602 and "CANCEL" button 604. Java™ "Jbutton" calls 606 within a Java™ applet or application are used to create the buttons. Each "Jbutton" call references a key within a resource bundle, which contains key-value (name-value) pairs. A previously determined locale parameter selects one of multiple resource bundles 608-612; the required key is located within the resource bundle that is in use, which is resource bundle 608 in this example. Key-value pair 614 provides the "OK" string that appears in button 602, while key-value pair 616 provides the "CANCEL" string that appears in button 604. Resource bundle 608 contains an English-language resource bundle for the USA locale; resource bundle 610 contains an English-language resource bundle the Great Britain locale; and resource bundle 612 contains a French resource bundle for no specific locale.

Figures 2-5 depict a methodology for a set of translation, localization, and/or translation verification testing processes with respect to source files. As noted above with respect to **Figure 2**, the source files could

include files for Java™ resource bundles. **Figure 6** shows an example of using a resource bundle during execution.

However, as noted above, even if one has the desire to create a locale-sensitive version of a Java™ program, it may not be possible to create the desired version because the source files for the application are not readily available. Java™ programs, especially applets, are commonly transmitted in the Java™ Archive (JAR) file format, which is a compressible, securable, file format that contains the bytecode class files and other files, e.g., image files that are presented within a GUI, that are required during execution of the program.

The present invention provides a methodology for customizing, localizing, or internationalizing a Java™ JAR file by recognizing that the resource bundles that are embedded within Java™ JAR files can be inspected to extract the information that is required to be modified for a localized version of the Java™ JAR file. After localizing an extracted resource bundle, the customized version of the resource bundle can be inserted back into a modified JAR file. The present invention is depicted in more detail with respect to the remaining figures.

With reference now to **Figure 7**, a block diagram depicts an inspection utility that may be used in a process to create localized versions of a resource bundle in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Java™ JAR file **700** contains class files **702-706** and image file **708** for an applet or application. Java™ JAR file **700** also contains ".properties" file **710**. A manifest file (not shown) is typically included in a JAR file, and the manifest file typically includes a message digest for each file in the JAR

file to ensure that the file has not been corrupted since the JAR file was created.

Java™ supports two forms of resource bundles. A "ListResourceBundle" class can be used in the source code that is stored within a ".java" file, which is subsequently compiled into a ".class" file. A "PropertyResourceBundle" class reads a ".properties" file from a specified input stream and implements the ResourceBundle API for looking up named resources from the resulting Properties object. A properties file comprises lines of the form "name=value", i.e., "key=value" pair, in which each line defines a named property with the specified string value. Although one can instantiate a "PropertyResourceBundle" class, it is more common to simply define a ".properties" file and then allow the "ResourceBundle.getBundle()" method to look up the file and return the necessary "PropertyResourceBundle" object.

Since the ".properties" file is a plain text file, only text strings are allowed as values, whereas the "ListResourceBundle" class allows non-string objects, e.g. icons or bitmaps, as well as string objects as values. The "PropertyResourceBundle" class is replaceable with the "ListResourceBundle" class if only string objects are defined as values. In fact, once loaded with the "ResourceBundle.getBundle()" method, the two forms of resource bundle are not distinguishable. A typical Java™ application's JAR file may contain a list resource bundle, a property resource bundle, or both.

Inspection utility **712** loads JAR file **700** and obtains a list of classes that are resource bundles, as explained in more detail further below. In this example, inspection utility **712** generates output file **714** that represents a copy of one of the "ListResourceBundle"-type of resource bundles

within the JAR file, such as class file **704**. In addition, inspection utility **712** also generates output file **716** that represents a copy of the single

5 "PropertiesResourceBundle"-type of resource bundle within the JAR file, i.e., ".properties" file **710**. Alternatively, a copy of each of the resource bundles could be generated.

At this point, files **714** and **716** can be manipulated as source files as described above with respect to **Figures 2-5**. Translation utility **718** can guide a translator to step
10 through the strings that require translation. For example, a translator may view the English-language strings in file **714** and then type in French-language translations of those strings, after which the translation utility generates a French-language resource bundle in file **720**. In this case,
15 the translation utility understands the standard naming-convention rules for the names of resource bundles. Alternatively, the translator could manually edit English-language file **714** to create French-language file **720** and then subsequently rename the files in accordance with
20 the naming convention rules. Similarly, translator may view the Japanese-language strings in file **716** and then type in Chinese-language translations of those strings, after which the translation utility stores the Chinese-language strings in file **722**. In any case, translation verification utility
25 **724** can be used to verify and to correct the translated strings in files **720** and/or **722**, either in conjunction with the operation of translation utility **718** or operated separately using files **720** and/or **722** as input.

After files **720** and **722** have been generated and
30 verified, file **720** can be compiled from a ".java" file into a ".class" file, and JAR utility **726** is then used to insert

the French-language resource bundle in ".class" file **730** and the Chinese-language resource bundle in file **722** into modified JAR file **728**. JAR utility **720** is a standard JAR file creation utility that is able to create JAR files, modify their contents, view their contents, etc., in a well-known manner. In an alternative embodiment, the inspection utility, translation utility, and JAR utility could be combined into a single utility that extracts a resource bundle from JAR file **700** and then generates JAR file **728**, as described with respect to **Figures 8A-8B**.

It should also be noted that the examples provided herein describe the translation of strings from one language to another, but more generally, the processes may include the mere modification of a string, e.g., merely editing a string within a single language in order to use a term that is more appropriate for a particular locale or region. For example, slight differences in terminology exist for English in the USA versus Great Britain.

With reference now to **Figures 8A-8B**, a pair of flowcharts depicts a process for localizing a resource bundle within a JAR file in accordance with the present invention. In this example, it is assumed that a JAR file has at least one resource bundle, and it is assumed that a user chooses to modify at least one resource bundle to create a new resource bundle. Moreover, the example assumes that all resource bundles that are present in a JAR file are translated/localized; alternatively, a user may be provided with an option to choose the resource bundles that should be processed.

Referring to **Figure 8A**, the process begins when an inspection utility, such as that described above with respect to **Figure 7**, loads a JAR file (step **802**) and then

uses the "JarFile" class to examine the contents of the JAR file (step **804**), i.e., to enumerate the entries in the JAR file. A determination is made as to whether or not one of the entries in the JAR file is a ".properties" file (step **806**). If so, then a list of ".properties" files are processed in a loop.

The next ".properties" entry from the JAR file is retrieved (step **808**), and the string values within the file are translated and/or localized (step **810**). A new file name is obtained (step **812**), either through input from the user of the inspection utility or by automatically generating the new file name; preferably, the new file name adheres to the naming conventions for Java™ resource bundles. The translated and/or localized strings are stored in a new ".properties" file with the specified file name (step **814**), thereby completing the processing for the original ".properties" file from the original JAR file. A determination is then made as to whether or not there is another ".properties" file that has not yet been processed (step **816**), and if so, then the process branches back to step **808** to obtain another ".properties" file from the JAR file.

If there is not another ".properties" file in the JAR file at step **816**, or if there were no ".properties" files in the JAR file at step **806**, then a determination is made as to whether or not there is a ".class" file in the original JAR file (step **818**). If so, then the process branches to the steps shown in **Figure 8B**. If not, then any newly generated files containing translated/localized strings are archived into a modified JAR file (step **820**), thereby completing the process of localizing a Java™ JAR file. The previous copy

of the JAR file may be modified, or alternatively, a newly generated JAR file may be created.

Referring to **Figure 8B**, which branches from step **818** in **Figure 8A**, the "JarFile" class can be used to extract a list of ".class" files from the JAR file (step **832**), i.e., to
5 enumerate the ".class" entries in the JAR file; alternatively, a list of the entries in the JAR file was previously saved at step **804**, and the saved list is used to determine the ".class" entries. These ".class" entries are
10 then processed in a loop; a "next" class file is taken from the list and processed as the "current" class file (step **834**). At this point, the utility does not know what classes are contained within the ".class" file.

The utility then "inspects" the ".class" entry to check
15 if it contains a resource bundle by attempting to load the class using the "ResourceBundle.getBundle()" method (step **840**). A determination is made as to whether or not the class is a resource bundle, i.e., whether it extends the "ListResourceBundle" class (step **842**). If so, then a
20 resource bundle is present, and the inspection utility extracts its objects, which are assumed to comprise string values. All of the keys within the resource bundle can be obtained (step **844**), and then all of the objects that correspond to those keys can be obtained (step **846**). The
25 objects, i.e., string values, are translated/localized (step **848**) by a user of the utility, who then supplies a new name for a ".java" file containing the new resource bundle (step **850**) into which the translated (and possibly untranslated if not all strings are translated) strings are stored (step
30 **852**). Alternatively, a new name can be suggested or automatically generated that is similar to the name of the

original resource bundle yet follows the standard naming conventions for Java™ resource bundles.

After processing this resource bundle, a determination is made as to whether or not there is another ".class" entry to be processed (step **854**); if so, then the process branches to step **834** to retrieve and examine another ".class" entry. Otherwise, the new ".java" files are compiled into ".class" files (step **856**), and the process branches back to step **820** in **Figure A** so that the new ".class" file(s) can be archived into a modified JAR file, thereby completing the process.

The advantages of the present invention should be apparent in view of the detailed description of the invention that is provided above. In the prior art, customization, localization, or internationalization of a Java™ application required the Java™ source files for the application to be present in order to allow a translator to create locale-sensitive strings for the application. However, Java™ applications are typically transmitted or transported in the JAR file format, which is then loadable and executable within a Java™ runtime environment. Hence, the source files are typically not present when a user is operating the application. If the application is being used in a region in which the application was not intended to be used or for which a localized version of the application has not been created, then it is inconvenient and possibly difficult for the users of the application to operate the application, particularly if the strings that are presented within a graphical user interface are unintelligible to a user who does not know the language of the strings.

More specifically, a Java™ application might be sold within a given region or market with a set of resource bundles for those regions, and the company that sells the

application might be expected to support the application in those regions. However, the company might not create localized resource bundles for those regions or markets in which the company does not expect to sell the application or support the application.

The present invention recognizes that standard Java™ JAR files can be "inspected" to discover whether the JAR file contains any resource bundles, which are themselves classes, and to discover what objects, i.e., strings, are contained within a given resource bundle. After obtaining all of the key/value pairs from a resource bundle, a new localized version of the resource bundle can be created and then placed back into the original copy of the JAR file or into a newly generated copy of the JAR file.

A single utility could be provided in which the utility extracts a set of strings from the resource bundle and presents them to a user for translation, after which the translated strings are placed back into the JAR file. This form of utility would be appropriate for a scenario in which the manipulator of the JAR file has the ability to perform the translation operation.

Assuming that a third-party company has appropriate copyright and other permissions from the originator of the Java™ application to act as a value-added reseller, the third-party company could generate and support multiple localized versions of an application using the above-described utility. In this manner, it would not be necessary of the developer of the application to release its original source files to the third-party company.

In a slightly different scenario, the third-party company might not have the linguistic expertise to perform the actual translation of the strings. In this case, the third-party company could use the inspection utility of the

present invention to extract the necessary resource bundle (or resource bundles) and place them into an appropriate source file (or source files), and the new source file could be sent to a linguistic expert, who returns a translated
5 version of the source file. The third party could then archive the new localized resource bundle into a modified JAR file for distribution. In most cases, even if the original Java™ application has multiple pre-existing resource bundles, it would probably be necessary to extract
10 only a single resource bundle, and multiple localized versions could be created from the single resource bundle. For example, a single English resource bundle could be sent to multiple linguistic experts for translation into multiple languages, and multiple resource bundles for these languages
15 could be stored into the modified JAR file.

It should be noted that a secure JAR file typically has one or more digital signatures associated with it to ensure that the JAR file has remained uncorrupted or unchanged since it was created. It may be assumed that a third-party
20 vendor obtains the proper authorization to create a modified JAR file that is properly signed such that it would be accepted as secure by any customers that desire to execute the application.

It is important to note that while the present
25 invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that some of the processes associated with the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of instructions in a computer
30 readable medium and a variety of other forms, regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include media such as EPROM, ROM, tape, paper, floppy

disc, hard disk drive, RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type media, such as digital and analog communications links.

5 The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration but is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the disclosed embodiments. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. The embodiments were chosen to explain the principles of the invention and its practical
10 applications and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention in order to implement various embodiments with various modifications as might be suited to other contemplated uses.